

Wednesday Wonders

Entrance task: What is your overall assessment of Reconstruction - a success or failure?

Today: The End of Reconstruction

Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DeBois

Homework: Review for test on Thursday



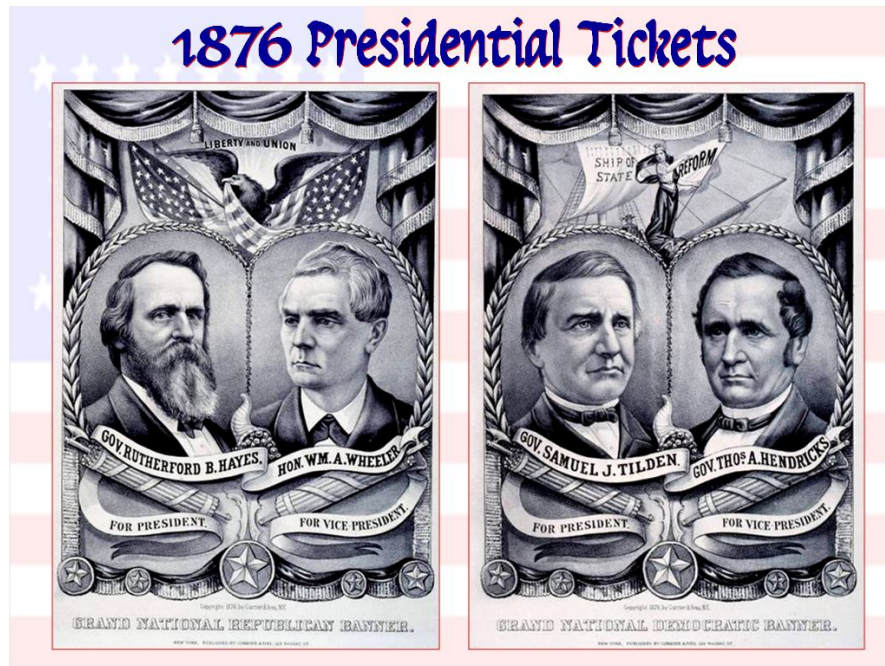
V. End of Reconstruction

CW page 8

A. People disillusioned

1. southern states in heavy debt
2. southerners resented "bayonet rule"
3. as fed'l troops withdrew, freedmen were prevented from voting
4. northern states never fully supported racial equality

B. Growth of "Solid South" meaning solidly Democratic south



C. Election of **1876**

1. Hayes v. Tilden

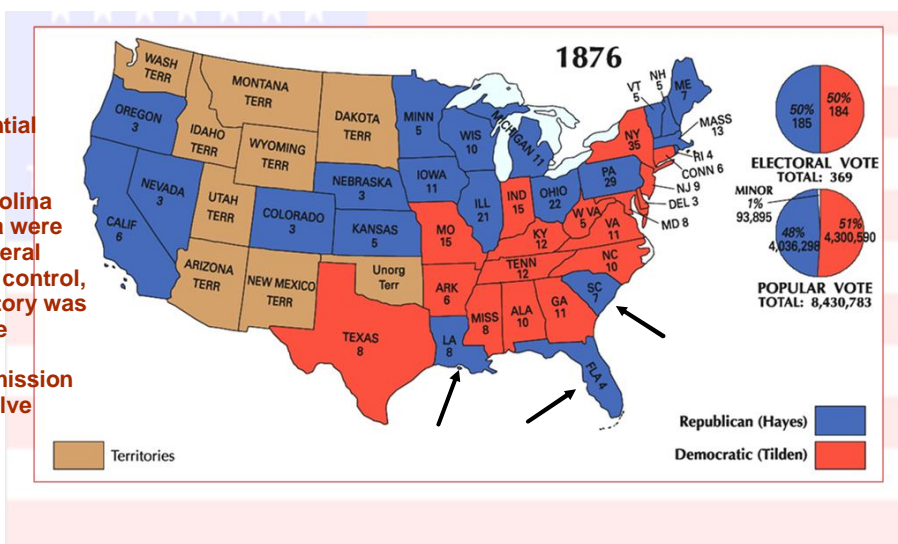
- a. Tilden received 250,000 more votes than Hayes
- b. the electoral votes in 3 southern states were disputed
- c. a **commission** was formed to settle the dispute: 8R-7D
- d. Dems promised a **fight**
- e. **Compromise of 1877**: If Dems in HOR would give the election to Hayes, the last of the fed'l troops would be removed from LA & SC
- f. end of Reconstruction

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CW packet

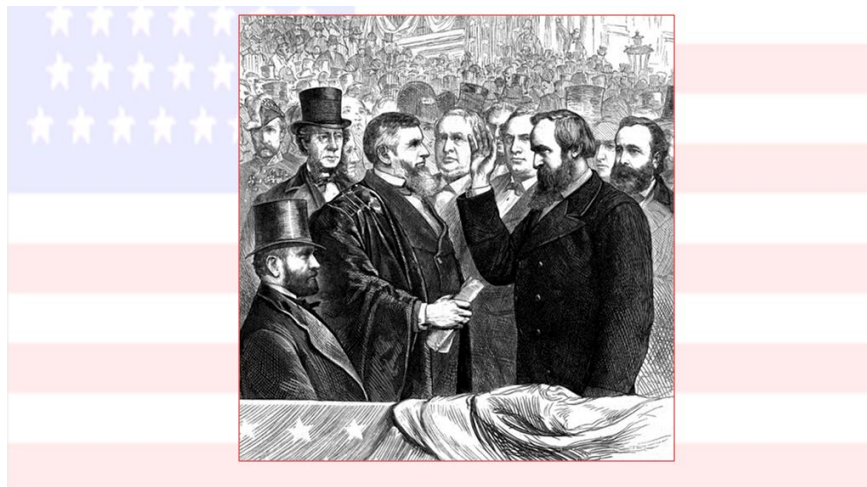
1876 Presidential
election

Florida, S.Carolina
and Louisiana were
still under federal
& Republican control,
so Hayes' victory was
disputed there

Special Commission
set up to resolve
the matter



- e. **Compromise of 1877**: If Dems in HOR would give the election to Hayes, the last of the fed'l troops would be removed from LA & SC
- f. end of Reconstruction



*The end of
Reconstruction*

Hayes Prevails



VI. End of Reconstruction meant the end of civil liberties for Freedmen

A. Racism became a part of southern life

1. Voting Restrictions

- a. poll taxes
- b. literacy tests
- c. grandfather clause

2. Jim Crow Laws

- a. *Plessy v. Ferguson*: "separate but equal"
- b. A "color line"

3. Black Codes



- A. Curfews
- B. Vagrancy Laws
- C. Labor Contracts
- D. Women's Rights were limited
- E. Land Restrictions forced black Americans to live in rural areas
- F. Blacks couldn't serve on juries, carry weapons, testify against whites, marry whites, start their own businesses, or travel without permits

Black Codes

★ Purpose:

- * Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated.
- * Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations.

★ Forced many blacks to become **sharecroppers** [tenant farmers].

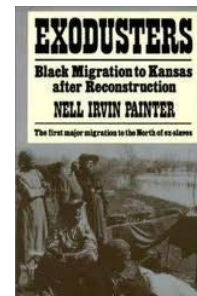
VII. Black Response

A. Migration:

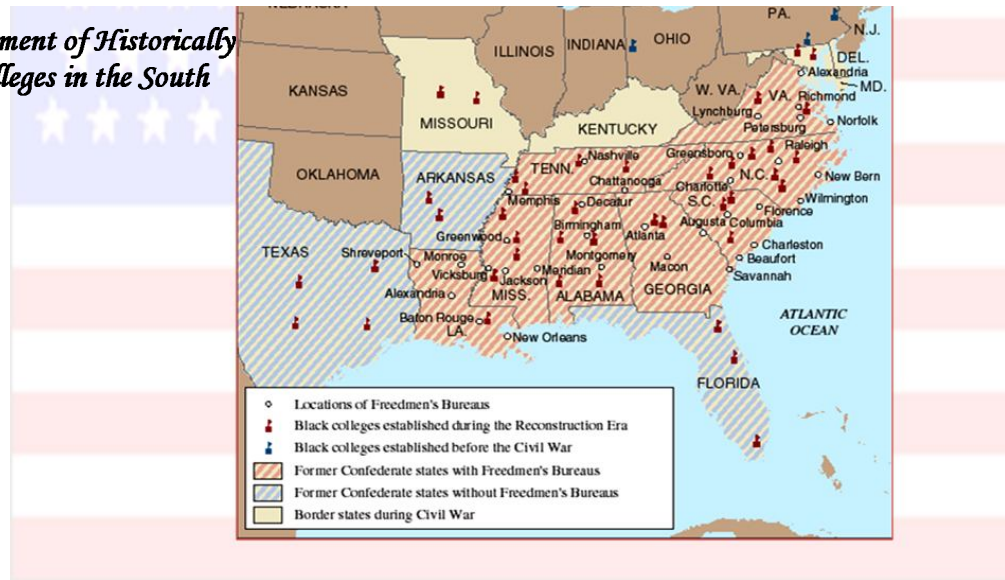
1. to Africa: 200 to Liberia
2. to North: de facto segregation
3. to West

B. Self Help

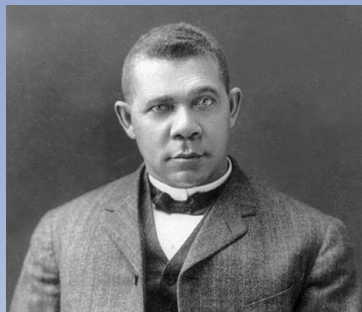
1. Black owned businesses
2. Universities & Colleges (Tuskegee, Howard)
3. Organizations: NAACP, Booker T. Washington, WEB Dubois



Establishment of Historically Black Colleges in the South

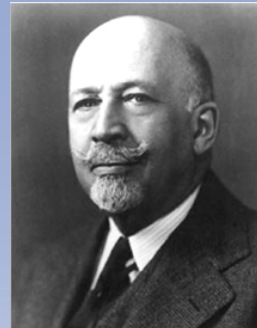


Booker T. Washington W.E.B. DeBois



1856 - 1915

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1868 - 1963



Booker T. Washington

- Born on a plantation in Virginia in 1856, the son of a slave
- Blacks should uplift themselves through vocational training and economic self-interest
- Attended school when he could
- ~~Urged blacks to accept their inferior social position for the present, but work towards equality~~

a

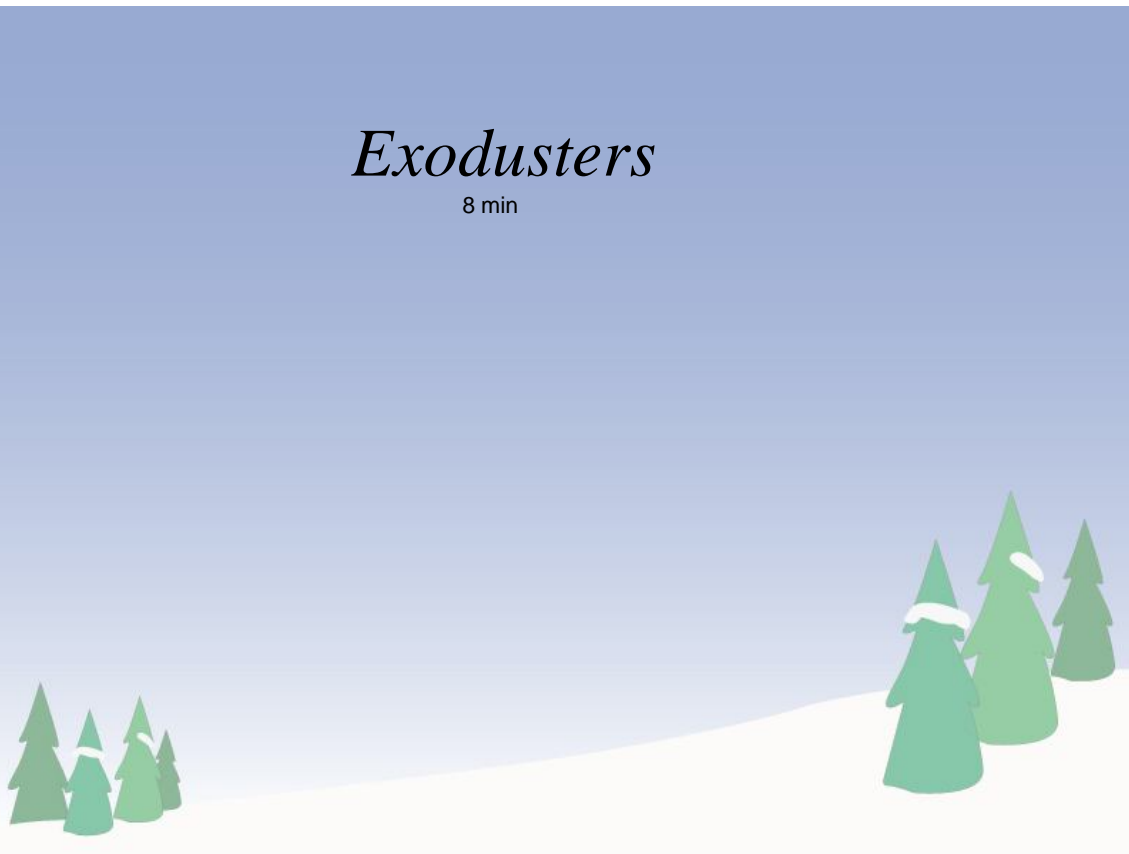
W.E.B. Dubois

- Well educated
- First African-American to receive Ph.D. in history from Harvard
- Only effective strategy against racism was agitation
- Founded NAACP, editor of The Crisis
- Critical of segregation of federal government, acceptance of white supremacy in South, industrial education
- Emphasized higher education

1

Exodusters

8 min



The successes of Reconstruction	The failures of Reconstruction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The 2 main goals, to <u>preserve the Union & help rebuild the South</u>, were accomplished ➤ <u>Economic growth in the South</u> was stimulated & new wealth was created in the North. ➤ 14th & 15th Amendments were passed, which guaranteed African Americans the rights of citizenship, equal protection under the law & suffrage. They also gained the right to testify in court and to sit on <u>juries</u>. ➤ Freedman's Bureau helped many black families w/ <u>housing, jobs, and schooling</u>. ➤ The South adopted a tax-supported, mandatory <u>education system as in the North</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most black Americans remained in a cycle of poverty w/ little chance of escape. They lacked political & economic <u>power</u> & had little chance of obtaining property. ➤ Terrorist organizations like the <u>KKK</u> denied black people the right to vote ➤ Racist attitudes continued in the South & in the North. ➤ Reconstruction left bitterness among white southerners toward the fed'l gov't & <u>Republicans</u> ➤ The south was slow to <u>industrialize</u> & the southern economy continued to emphasize <u>agriculture</u>. ➤ Reconstruction didn't address the concerns of <u>farmers</u> who wanted the regulation of RR's nor of <u>workers</u> who wanted safer working conditions, or <u>women</u> who wanted the right to vote.

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